

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Several members of the Russian parliament have been arrested.

A successful test has just been made of a steam motor car on the Great Northern railroad.

Rear Admiral W. T. Swinbroe will succeed Rear Admiral Goodrich as commander of the Pacific Squadron.

Paper makers in 33 mills of the International Paper company of the United States and Canada threaten to strike.

President Stickney, of the Great Western railroad, has been offered a seat on the Interstate Commerce commission.

William Rockefeller says he will renege on business, especially the Standard Oil. His health is given as the reason.

Enforcement of the eight-hour law by government work may cause the government to discontinue contract work and handle everything itself.

German immigrants charge peonage in their worst form against the Jackson lumber company at Lockhart, Ala. It is claimed the company secures new recruits in this country under the guise of high wages. But \$1 per day is received and the men were subjected to many beatings and were poorly housed.

The Pan-American congress is in session at Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Germany says she has no intention of interfering with Russia's affairs.

The czar is holding down the capital with an immense army and will form a provisional army.

Russell Sage is dead. He leaves a fortune of about \$100,000,000, most of which will go to charity.

By order of the president the provisions of the eight-hour law have been extended to the Navy department.

The state of Michigan has just won a victory against the Michigan Central railway involving \$4,000,000 in back taxes. The taxes covered the years from 1894 to 1899.

A westbound passenger train on the Great Northern was wrecked 30 miles west of Spokane at Diamond lake. Part of the train went into the lake and several persons were drowned.

A collision between a freight and passenger on the Seaboard Airline near Raleigh, N. C., resulted in the death of two persons and the injury of 24. Of the killed 12 were colored, and 19 colored people were injured.

A general strike has been ordered in California in August.

Polk has been decorated with a medal of the Legion of Honor.

There has been a wholesale slaughter of lions by Germans in Africa.

A perpetual daylight in Alaska seriously interferes with wireless telegraphy.

A father row has broken out in the element printing office at Washington, D. C.

A French woman has been arrested in a robbery. She concealed a revolver in a wooden leg.

Warehouses of the International Paper company at Sterling, Illinois, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$500,000.

A fire almost totally destroyed the headquarters of the United States Leather company at Prentiss, Wisconsin. The loss was about \$600,000.

A fire at the canal commission building killed all laborers in silver. The loss was made on account of West Coast negroes, who would rather die than spend gold.

A Vienna doctor called in consultation in a case diagnosed as a duel. Both were wounded and sent to hospital. In the meantime the recovered without medical aid.

The belief that the czar will dissolve the Russian parliament caused a riot in St. Petersburg.

Germany has been signed among the American republics.

A list of the ladrone chiefs in the north has been surrendered.

Germany proposes to exclude American meat of every description.

D. Rockefeller will be arrested next on his arrival in the states. He has sailed for this country.

A revolution in Mexico is threatened by hostility to American.

A hole city of Syzran, Russia, destroyed by fire. The conflagration rendered 35,000 persons who are also without food.

Reports have been received of a fire in Yokohama, Japan. More than 200 houses were destroyed and life is known to have been

WAR TO THE END.

Russian Premier Orders Governors to Preserve Order.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—War to the knife with revolution and the knife to the hilt was proclaimed today by Premier Stolypin in a telegram addressed to the governors general, governors and prefects throughout Russia and to the viceroy of the Caucasus, who are ordered to strike and spare nothing in efforts to preserve order and crush "the enemies of society." Included in this category, as shown by the events of the day, are not only revolutionists and Socialists, but also the educated Liberal and landed classes represented in the Constitutional Democratic party, whose clubs everywhere have been closed, and all the progressive newspapers, which are not permitted to lift their voices anywhere throughout the entire land.

The manifesto bears a remarkable similarity to the earlier compositions of Ministers of the Interior von Plehve and Boulignan and the reactionary press has had slight difficulty in cutting it down, as they already had done with yesterday's imperial manifesto, into an appeal to the "League of Russian Men" and other old school Russians to rise and smite all the progressive classes.

Even before the declarations of the dissolution of the lower house of parliament, the War office had perfected its plan for handling expected disorders, both military and civilian. General Muller Fakomelag, who suppressed the Sevastopol revolt and co-operated with General Rennkampf in the reduction of the Siberian rebellion last winter, was recalled from a command of a corps and placed at the disposition of the War office, to be used wherever trouble may arise. Both the government and the revolutionists expect this outbreak in the south, and that it will roll northward to the two capitals.

OIL KINGS ESCAPE PRISON.

Government Will Try Only to Impose Fines.

Cleveland, O., July 25.—The government has altered its plan of action against the Standard Oil company, and the result will save its officers from a possible term in prison. It was stated tonight that the Federal authorities have decided to prosecute the oil inquiry under the charge of misdemeanor, which means that only a fine can be imposed in case of conviction. Heretofore the charge has been felony, which meant both fine and imprisonment.

The government will proceed with the inquiry in Chicago by filing information against the Standard and its officers. A grand jury will be dispensed with altogether. The district attorney will file an information against the oil company's officers, they will be hauled into court and, if convicted, will be fined.

The change of action is of national importance. It is said that Attorney General Moody has concluded that the best results can be obtained by the infliction of heavy fines under the Elkins law.

THANKS FOR NEW FOOD LAW.

Retail Grocers Proclaim It Good and Want More of It.

Chicago, July 25.—Through its executive committee, which met here today, 150,000 members of the National Retail Grocers' association thanked President Roosevelt for the stand he took in regard to the pure food law recently passed by congress. "Although the law has some defects, it is a big step in the right direction," said John A. Greene, president of the association. "It is the retail grocers who are most deeply concerned in the pure food movement, and it was our association which started and helped to maintain the campaign. We had a committee in Washington most of last session of congress. We now will make a campaign in the various states for laws to conform to the national pure food law and to make convictions under the state laws possible. We predict that inside of two years the manufacture of impure food will be impossible."

Other business considered pertained mostly to the grocers' national convention, which is to be held next January in Dallas, Tex.

Fifteen Dead in Ruins.

South Framingham, Mass., July 25.—The finding today of the body of Henry L. Sawyer, a prominent hardware dealer, who went to the collapsed building on Concord street to inspect the plumbing plans, brought the number of dead up to 11, and it is believed that there are four more bodies in the ruins. The cause of the accident could not be definitely learned today. The town has no building laws, and any proceedings in connection with faulty construction will have to be brought by state officials.

Cossacks Attempt to Kill.

Odesa, July 25.—There has been no actual program here today. Drunken Cossacks endeavored to instigate an anti-Jewish massacre in the industrial suburb of Mal'dovanka but were scattered by infantry, who instantly cordoned the Jewish quarter and threatened to annihilate the Cossacks. The latter were withdrawn to their barracks by order of their commandants. Under sudden terror 500 Jewish families sought refuge in other places.

Czar Filling His Jails.

Paris, July 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal telegraphs that, despite the prevailing calm in that city, there were 200 arrests Tuesday night and that four newspapers were seized.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

GOOD WAGES IN HAYFIELDS.

Klamath Basin Farmers Pay \$2 Per Day and Board.

Klamath Falls—Laboring men can do well in Klamath basin. Haying has brought on a tremendous demand for men of brawn, and wages started at \$2 a day and board in the hayfields. Mason, Davis & Co., contractors on the canal, promptly met the wage with the additional inducement of an eight-hour day, and farmers generally realize that an eight-hour day in caring for a crop of alfalfa would hardly do. It is a bumper crop of hay that is being cut in this county, too, and many ranches report that tonnage of from four to five tons is not unusual.

With all of this vast production, appearances indicate that good prices will be realized, as there are more animals to be fed than ever before. Especially will the demand for hay suitable for horses be called for in large quantity for the animals employed in constructing canals, laterals and other portions of the government work and building the railroads reaching this way for the tonnage the valley is to produce. The government has decided to build the second unit of its canal without asking for further bids on the work and will immediately proceed to equip the additional camps necessary for that work. The wages of men at the government camps has been increased to correspond with that offered by farmers and the contractors.

Work on the canal system is now going ahead rapidly. D. C. Henny, supervising engineer, who succeeded J. B. Lippincott on this project, is acquainting himself thoroughly with the work that has been done and that is outlined for immediate construction. He has spent most of the time on the work since his arrival from Portland.

Barley Stands H at Best.

The Dalles—Headers are running all over the county in the farming sections, and the grain is being stacked ready for threshing. As yet no threshing machines have started, but several will begin this week. As harvest advances, it is shown that the wheat crop is better than was thought a week ago. The quality of spring grain is inferior. None of the spring grain is No. 1. The fall wheat is of good quality, but most farmers estimate that their fall wheat will not yield over 15 bushels to the acre—about half a crop. Barley is the best crop this season, having stood the hot weather better than wheat or oats.

Have 72 Per Cent of Offices.

Salem—Out of 342 county offices in the state the Republicans hold 249 and the Democrats hold 88, while only two are filled by Independents, one by a Prohibitionist and one by a woman who has no political party designation. One office is vacant. The Republicans hold 72.8 per cent of the county offices and the Democrats 25.7 per cent. The Independents elected secured the office of surveyor in two counties and the Prohibitionists elected a coroner. The woman elected is Miss Emma Warren, who was elected school superintendent of Clatsop county. No one was elected coroner of Wheeler county.

For New Woman's Building.

Albany—After holding a meeting of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis, the members of the board came to Albany last week and at an adjourned session in this city awarded the contract for the new woman's building, to be erected on the campus, to H. Snook. The contract price is \$69,000, that being the lowest bid by \$2,000. The building will be constructed of the granite from the quarries at Detroit, the eastern terminus of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, and the building stone at Yaquina bay.

Harvesting Begins in Linn.

Albany—Harvesting has begun in Linn county. While some damage to spring grain has been reported, as a result of unusually warm weather lasting for several days, these reports are the exception rather than the rule. Fall sown grain was damaged but little, and an excellent crop will be garnered. Late sown spring grain will improve considerably yet under the influence of the cool weather now prevailing. Haying is practically over, and the baler will add the finishing touches before the fall rains set in.

Pure Water for Agricultural College.

Corvallis—Students at the Agricultural college are to have pure mountain water hereafter. At its last meeting the board of regents made provision to have the water brought by the municipality of Corvallis from Mary's peak supplied in abundance for use at the college, and the president and secretary were authorized to contract with the city water board for 100,000 gallons or more at a rate of 15 cents per 1,000 gallons per month.

New Combine Attracts Attention.

Athens—A combine harvester has been purchased by John Walter which will be the first of its kind to be used in this section. The machine is propelled by a 20-horse power engine, which runs all of the machinery, taking only a sufficient number of horses to draw the machine. The separator and cutting machinery is operated entirely independent of the draft. The feature that most interests farmers is that of doing away with many horses required by other combines.

BEST IN UNION.

Iowa Expert Says Dairying Conditions Excel His State.

Salem—That Oregon can produce butter cheaper than any other state in the Union and that Oregon creamerymen are nevertheless figuring on importing cream from Minnesota, were startling assertions made at a dairymen's meeting here last week.

Professor McKay, of the dairy department of the Iowa State Agricultural college, was the principal speaker. He said that although his state produces more butter than any other state, he freely acknowledged that this is a more advantageous region for dairying, for the reason that the climate is less subject to such extreme conditions. He said Oregon should not import a pound of butter, but should be an exporter when that product can be shipped to New York for 2 cents a pound and to Liverpool for 2 1/2 cents. He urged the extension of dairying as a means of retaining farm fertility.

Director James Withycombe, of the Oregon experiment station, said that the dairy products in this state, this year will have a value of \$8,000,000 and in a few years dairying will surpass lumbering, which is now our greatest wealth producing industry. He said that one creamery operator is figuring on importing cream from Minnesota, and deplored such a condition, when the Willamette valley will produce 10 to 15 tons of green corn feed or 30 tons of green alfalfa per acre.

Dairy Commissioner J. W. Bailey spoke in a similar strain, saying that he has seen hay offered for sale this year at \$2.50 a ton in the field and yet the farmer had no stock to sell.

Higher Price for Hops.

Salem—On news that the English and German crops have been seriously injured transactions in futures have been reported at 12 cents. It is estimated that about one-half of the Oregon crop for 1906 has been sold, and George L. Rose predicts that the market will open at not less than 15 cents. Crop estimates vary from 95,000 to 125,000 bales for Oregon this year. Latest local advices from England place the probable English yield at from 200,000 to 300,000 cwt., as against 700,000 cwt. last year.

Athens Needs Laborers.

Athens—There is a scarcity of laborers in this vicinity. Farmers have advertised for men, but few respond and owing to the fact that the warm weather has hastened the harvest many men are needed and good wages are offered. Much wheat on light soil is ruined and will not be harvested. A few weeks ago this wheat was very promising. John Bannister, a large farmer, says that his crop is damaged one half in many places.

Convicts Make Escape.

Salem—A loss of 10 per cent of the prisoners is the record of the Oregon penitentiary thus far this season in working convicts on the public highways. About 60 men are kept at work on the roads and at the state fair grounds. Six have escaped and are still at large.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 70c; bluestem, 72c; red, 68c; valley, 71c; new club, 68c; new bluestem, 70c.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$32; gray, \$31 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$23.50 per ton; rolled, \$24@24.50.

Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; clover, \$8.50@9; cheat, \$6.50@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$11.

Fruits—Apples, \$1.50@2.25 per box; apricots, \$1.25@1.35; cherries, 6@10c per pound; currants, 9@10c; peaches, 75c@1.10 per box; plums, \$1.25; Logan berries, \$1.35@1.40 per crate; raspberries, \$1.40@1.50; blackberries, 8c per pound; gooseberries, 8c.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c; corn, 25@35c per dozen; cucumbers, 75c@1 per box; egg plant, 30@40c per pound; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c; peas, 4@5c per pound; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; rhubarb, 2@2 1/2c per pound; spinach, 2@3c; tomatoes, \$1.5@1 per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, red, 1 1/2@1 1/4c per pound; new yellow, 1 1/2@2c per pound.

Potatoes—Old Burbanks, nominal; new potatoes, 75c@1.50.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@20c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21@21 1/2c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; springs, 16@17; roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 15@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17@22 1/2c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 11@13c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, 11@12c; olds, 8c; 1906 contracts, 12@13c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 17@20c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed butts, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c; mutton—Dressed fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8 1/2c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

BALANCE FAVORS ISLANDS.

Philippine Exports Exceed Imports First Time Since Annexation.

Washington, July 24.—The two most noteworthy features of the commercial returns of the Philippine islands for 1905 are a balance in favor of the islands for the first calendar year period in the history of the American occupation, and the advance of American goods to the first rank in the import trade. The favorable trade balance is due to increased export values, which aggregated \$33,454,744, or more than \$4,000,000 in excess of the exports for 1904. An increase of \$500,000 in American trade in 1905 with the islands, combined with a decline in rice imports, gives to the United States the lead, and in view of the anticipated further decline in the demand for foreign rice in the islands, the United States is expected to continue to increase its lead.

The increase of \$2,000,000 in the imports from the United States in the last five years is largely made up of imports of iron and steel and other manufactures; cotton, raw and manufactured, and illuminating oil. The iron and steel trade approximated \$3,000,000 in value. Great Britain gained most in the iron and steel trade with the islands, but the United States takes the lead, whereas Great Britain was formerly in the lead. There is still great room for improvement in the exports from the United States to the islands.

CANNED MEAT EXPORTS.

Japan Used Large Quantities During War With Russia.

Washington, July 24.—Complete figures of the exports of American canned meats for the past fiscal year are shown today in a statement issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. The value of canned meats exported from the United States in June, 1906, was \$461,100, against \$797,127 in June, 1905, and in the fiscal year 1906, \$9,233,410, against \$9,977,045 in 1905.

The figures for the fiscal year 1906 included: Canned beef, \$6,430,446; canned pork, \$1,215,857; and other canned meats, \$1,587,107. The quantity of canned beef exported in the fiscal year was 64,523,350 pounds, as against 66,688,568 pounds in 1905.

The reduction in exports occurred almost exclusively in the shipments to Japan, which country took large amounts of American beef during the war, but greatly decreased her imports on the disbandment of the army. The exports to Japan during the fiscal year 1906 were 2,306,583 pounds, against 14,687,165 pounds in 1905, and in the month of June, 1906, were 34,412 pounds, against 3,612,188 pounds in June, 1905.

The United Kingdom was the greatest buyer of canned beef, exports to that country increasing 4,758,815 pounds for the fiscal year, but decreasing for the month of June, 1906.

YEARN FOR OLD HOME.

No Houses for Hundreds Who Would Return to San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 24.—San Francisco's greatest need is homes. The people who were driven from the city at the time of the disaster are eager to return, several thousand laborers are imperatively needed to aid in the work of rebuilding, but there are no houses for them. The rehabilitation committee has set to work to furnish relief, but the resources at its command will admit of only slight assistance. This committee will build some 3,000 homes for workmen, but this will not even serve to house the thousands still living in tents.

It is to individual initiative that the city must look. Evidences that this will be forthcoming are beginning to appear.

In the Richmond district, the section located between Golden Gate park and the neck of the bay, several homes are being erected and have been rented in advance.

Still it is to the stretch of land south of Market street that the people must look for the rebuilding of homes in sufficient quantity to solve the problem. Here dwell the thousands of the city's poorest and it is to this section that they wish to return.

Relic from River Bottom.

Philadelphia, July 24.—Valuable relics of the historic frigate Constitution have been dug from the bed of the Delaware river by a crew of a clam dredge off Newcastle, Del. It is a china urn, presented to the famous old fighting ship of the American navy by the city of Philadelphia in 1797, and long ago lost and forgotten. How the urn came to be at the bottom of the river is a mystery. The Constitution, although over a century old, is still in existence, and in a fair state of preservation.

Kaiser as Czar's Evil Genius.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—Tonight stories were industriously spread that the emperor's final decision to dissolve parliament was not taken until he had communicated with Berlin. According to one story, a member of the German embassy engaged a wire for direct communication with Emperor William, and only after receiving and transmitting a 1,000-word dispatch from Emperor William to Emperor Nicholas was the ukase finally signed.

Cigarmakers May Establish Stores.

Chicago, July 24.—The Cigarmakers' union, it is understood, has taken up seriously a proposal to establish factories for the making of cigars in all the large cities in the United States, and also of stores under the control of the union, through which to get the manufactured goods to the consumers.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Russian Parliament Tells Them Not to Pay Taxes.

CZAR MAY IMPRISON LEADERS

Guards Prevent Newspapers From Publishing Revolutionary Manifesto—Much Disorder.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The great news of today is the adoption of an address to the people by the deputies in parliament, who assembled at Viborg, the language of which, with its revolutionary demands that the people cease to furnish money and troops to the government and repudiate further loans, affords pretext enough for the government to lodge its authors in the fortress if it feels strong enough. A rumor was spread tonight that this course had been decided upon.

Copies of the appeal to the people are in the hands of all St. Petersburg newspapers, but it will scarcely be printed tomorrow, for the reason that a detachment of police is posted at the door of every newspaper printing office in the city, with orders not to permit any papers to leave the building until authorized by the censor. The authorities hope by equally vigorous measures to prevent the publication of the appeal in other cities, and in the meantime to nullify the fears of the people as to the possible effect of the appeal.

Meanwhile the masses of the Russian people, slow of thought and action, have not yet roused themselves to the gigantic upheaval which is sure to follow the dissolution of their parliament. Minor disorders are reported from half a dozen cities. An incipient anti-Jewish outbreak at Odessa has been checked by the police. A sympathetic strike has been begun at the Kharkov railroad shops, which may inaugurate a general tieup of communication, but St. Petersburg, Moscow and most of the other great centers are still calm.

SECRETS OF DREADNAUGHT.

British Admiralty Makes Public Her Plan of Armament.

London, July 24.—The first official announcement regarding the battleship Dreadnaught is contained in a white book on naval construction the past year, which was issued tonight. Besides ten 12-inch guns announced, the Dreadnaught will have 27 12-pound quick firing anti-torpedo boat guns and five submerged torpedo tubes. In the arrangement of the armament six of the big guns are mounted in pairs on the center line of the ship, and the remaining four are mounted in pairs as broadsides.

In view of the modern potentialities of torpedo boats, and considering especially the chances of a torpedo attack toward the end of the battle, the anti-torpedo boat guns are widely separated, so that the whole of them cannot be disabled by one shell.

The speed is designed to be 27 knots. The bunker capacity is 2,700 tons, with which the Dreadnaught can steam 5,800 sea miles at economical speed and 3,500 miles at 18 1/2 knots. The estimated cost of the Dreadnaught, including guns, is \$8,987,485.

MANY BURIED ALIVE.

Building in Massachusetts Town Collapses on Workmen.

South Framingham, Mass., July 24.—At least eight and perhaps twice that number of masons, plumbers and Italian laborers were crushed to death today in the sudden collapse of a building in process of erection on Concord street, while ten others were dragged or dug out of the wreck, some seriously injured. At a late hour tonight ten men were missing and a large force of laborers was at work on the ruins, searching for the dead.

Firemen and members of the Ninth regiment of infantry of the state militia, in camp here, succeeded in digging out half a dozen injured, and later found others.

Bay Schools Are Opened.

San Francisco, July 24.—The public schools of San Francisco opened Monday for the first time since the fire, and were well attended. As nearly 30 school buildings were destroyed, the schools in some of the districts were badly overcrowded, and will be conducted on the half-day session plan. The conditions, however, were more favorable than had been expected by the authorities. School Director Oliver estimated that the registration is about 60 per cent of the children registered before April 18.

Foreign Trade \$2,970,000,000.

Washington, July 21.—A statement issued today by the department of Commerce and Labor says the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended aggregated \$2,970,000,000. If the trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii, which was included in our foreign commerce prior to their annexation were added, the total would materially exceed \$3,000,000,000. Total imports were \$1,226,000,000, and exports \$1,744,000,000.

British Express Sympathy.

London, July 24.—A British address of sympathy with the Russian people and parliament is being circulated. Already the signatures of many persons have been obtained.